

Food Security Summary Points

Sept. 2001 Attacks: Initial Reactions

- Who to go to for practical guidance?
 - Few people were food security specialists
- Industry and governments deal with risks all the time
 - Probabilities are the unknown
- Need good information sharing to make sound business decisions
- Comprehensive approach - all hazards planning

Food Security vs Food Safety

- **Food Security** deals with intentional threats
- **Food Safety** deals with preventing unintentional contamination
 - cross contamination, process failures

Food Security \neq Food Safety



FOOD SAFETY

Food security serves as the umbrella under which food safety operates

Food Security vs Food Safety

- Disciplines and their underpinnings are different
 - Expertise and experience are different
 - For Food Security - “Have to think like a criminal.”

Food Security

- Protecting Personnel
- Protecting Product
- Protecting Property

The 3 "L's" of Food Plant Security



Light It.



Lock It.



Limit Access.

So what is the common denominator between food security and food safety?

Prevention

Basic Security Philosophy

- Each firm should:
 - assess food security
 - take “appropriately” tailored actions
- Increased security is:
 - critically important
 - often inconvenient because decreases flexibility

Food Security Challenges

- Excessive focus to detriment of food safety \Rightarrow outbreaks
- Identify “reasonable” trade-offs
 - highly content department
 - avoid transforming “what if” into imminent health hazard

Balancing Risks and Controls

- Need to ensure security without business paralysis
 - avoid Charlie Brown Syndrome
 - So bundled up in winter clothes that he couldn't move
 - incremental strengthening

Assessing Control Options

- Consider costs
 - installation
 - maintenance
 - impact on operations
- Value of collaboration
 - employees
 - qualified experts
- Integrate into overall security system

Public and Private Sector Partnership

- Communication, Consultation, Coordination, Collaboration and Cooperation (5 C's)
- Provide information that can adapted and utilized
 - food industry
 - government agencies

U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Operational Risk Assessment

Operational Risk Management

- What is ORM? It is a 6-step sequence to increase operational effectiveness by anticipating hazards and reducing the potential for loss
- Purpose: minimize risks to acceptable levels

The ORM Process



Risk Comparison

TRADITIONAL	ORM
Random, Individual Dependent	Systematic
Common Sense	Methodical
Uninformed Decision	Decision based on risk vs. benefit
Compliance Based	Involvement & Empowerment
Reactive	Proactive

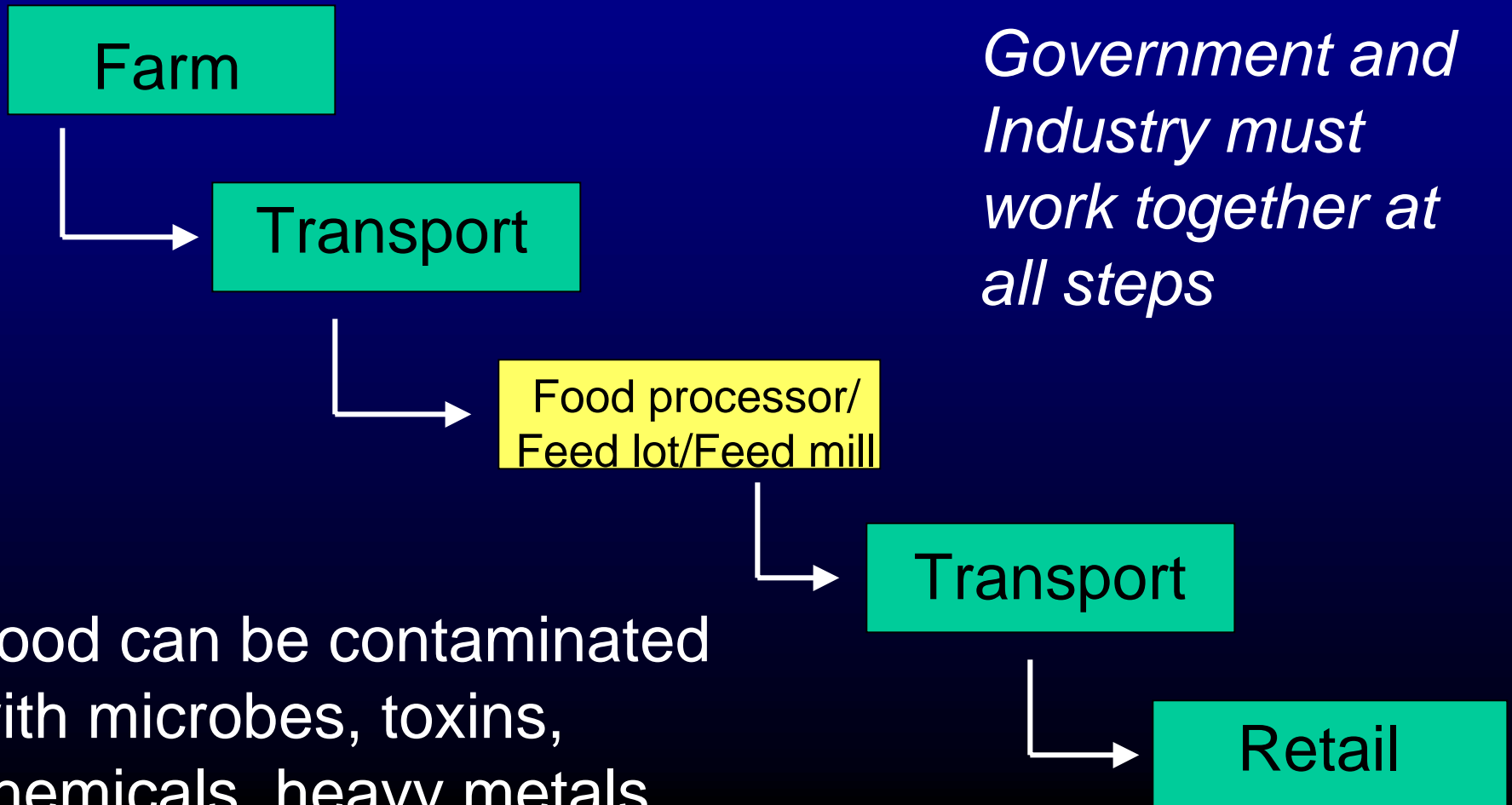
ORM Rules

1. Accept no unnecessary risk
2. Make risk decisions at the appropriate level
3. Accept risk when benefits outweigh the costs
4. Integrate ORM into policies and planning at all levels

Converting “What If” Into Risk Assessment

			Probability				
			Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
			A	B	C	D	E
SEVERITY	Catastrophic	I	Extremely High				
	Critical	II		High			
	Moderate	III		Medium			
	Negligible	IV		Low			
			Risk Levels				

Food Production Flow Diagram



Summary

- Food and Agriculture are important assets that are essential to the national security
- To ensure the maximum level of food security, both government and the private sector must increase attention on security risks
- Operational Risk Management is a tool that provides a systematic means for assessing and managing security risks

Every Food Business Today Should Have:

- A crisis management plan
 - updated last?
 - reflect bioterrorism issues?
- A crisis management team identified

Have a Food Safety Management Program in Place

Vendor Qualification Program (Source)

- Assuring food safety criteria
- Procurement guidelines
- Buyers specifications

Total Food Safety Management System (Operations)

- Good Retail Practices
- Standard Operating Procedures
- HACCP - based controls

Contact Lists

- In-house crisis management team
- Local emergency management coordinator
- Suppliers
- Local health department
- Regulators (MDA, local environmental health, FDA)

Two Basic Scenarios

- Catastrophic event
- Low casualty/ high economic impact

Plan for the Worst- Prepare for the Best

- Protection of personnel and customers
- Immediate containment of product and area
- Rapid evaluation:
 - *chemical, biological, and radiological*
- Appropriate response: HAZMAT, law enforcement, public health
- Collaboration and harmonization



The Emergency Management System



Bioterrorism in the U.S.A. (prior to 1999)

- 16 confirmed cases of bioterrorism
- 31 confirmed biocrimes
- 1/3 involved in food or other agricultural products

Source: Center for Counter Proliferation Research

Conclusions

- Deterring terrorism requires a partnership between government and the food industry
- 100% prevention may not be possible
- Institute continuous process improvement